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\$5,000, the Lincoln Club potentially could bundle \$395,000 without twisting any arms. On the Peninsula alone, Campbell has raised "close to \$2 million" for his Senate run, according to Greg Stohr, the campaign's press secretary.

Matteson told the *Mercury News* in March that "Campbell knows who's helping him and who has helped him all along. . . . If we get him elected to the U.S. Senate, he could be governor, or maybe president."

Ironically, despite Campbell's championing of the Lincoln Club agenda, not everyone thinks he's done such a fabulous job of helping his high-tech mentors. In 1989, Campbell announced in a press release—his press releases take the liberty of identifying him as "Rep. Tom Campbell (R-Silicon Valley)" rather than "R-Stanford"—that he had convinced the Department of Commerce to bring a two-person licensing export office to San Jose. Campbell's move essentially quashed pending legislation that local congressional Democrats Norm Mineta and Don Edwards had pressed for years, and allowed Campbell to effectively take credit for the idea. Campbell claimed he was being fiscally responsible by downsizing the Mineta/Edwards \$1 million plan.

Edwards acknowledges that the new office has expedited export applications. But when asked to sum up Campbell's performance for his constituents—citizens as well as CEOs—Edwards musters only faint praise: "Tom is doing a credible job."

Campbell's shining moment as high-tech water carrier came when, as a member of the Science, Space and Technology Committee, he introduced a proposal to relax antitrust restrictions on high-tech firms to better compete with foreign business. But at least one electronics CEO, Cypress Semiconductor's T. J. Rodgers, worried aloud that a legal semiconductor combine might bulldoze individual businesses.

Mineta complains that despite Campbell's high-profile cheer-leading for high-tech, the Republican from Silicon Valley hasn't done much to open up international markets for American high-tech manufacturers.

"I'm quite sure he meets with the American Electronics Association and the Semiconductor Association," Mineta says, "but when it comes to the trenches of working these bills on the floor and in the committees, frankly, I don't see Tom around. Like they say in Texas: all hat, no cattle."

There are other examples of Campbell's energetic opportunism and tactical lubricity. At the same stormy constituent meeting during the Persian Gulf War where he declared that he might support the use of tactical nuclear weapons against Iraq, the instant hawk made his hostility to the First Amendment pretty clear. Moments before the meeting, a reporter approached Campbell

and told him, in detail, of problems that reporters, particularly those from the public radio network, were having getting access to legitimate news sources in Saudi Arabia. Campbell was asked if he would protest the treatment the press was receiving, and he replied that he would not, stating that he was not concerned about the issue. After the meeting convened, Campbell was asked essentially the same question by an audience member. Despite the briefing he had just received, Campbell told the crowd he was unaware that reporters were having any problems.

In the current campaign, Campbell has sought to enlist the support of Central Valley farmers, in part by claiming that he opposed 1990's Big Green ballot initiative. However, that's just not true, according to *California Political Week*. The fact sheet's editor, Dick Rosengarten, called both the pro- and anti-Big Green campaign managers in March and found that Campbell—the Environmentalist with a big E—hadn't taken a stand on the initiative either way.

During the eleventh hour of his 1988 campaign, Campbell paid his way onto a slate card listing endorsements for Democratic candidates. His grinning mug looked across the page at a beaming Mike Dukakis, thereby giving the misleading impression that Democrats supported him.

As next month's primary comes down to the wire, Campbell's campaign has remained squeaky clean, despite the potshots his right-leaning opponents, Herschensohn and Sonny Bono, have loosed on him. Campbell has convinced more than a few people of his freshly scrubbed sincerity, which seems to be authentic for the most part—although it gets fuzzy around the edges. What you see is mostly what you get.

"He's a very thoughtful person," says Ali Webb, associate director of the Washington, D.C.-based League of Conservation Voters. The League gave Campbell a 100 percent rating two years ago, although last year the eco-economist slipped to a 69 percent. That, according to Webb, is because he has been "waffly" on opposing oil drilling in Alaska's Arctic Wildlife Refuge and has failed to sign on to a Utah wilderness bill. Which begs the question, which "eco"—ecology or economics—will he back in a pinch? But, argues Webb, who has made campaign appearances on behalf of Campbell, "He is willing to listen to the environmental position, unlike most Republican members of his delegation."

"He's open and above-board," says Stanford political science professor Hubert Marshall. "People say that in a genuine and honest way, he's just extremely conservative."

But give Campbell the last word. As he boasts to would-be donors enthralled by his ideas about getting things done in Washington (and advancing his political career): "Sometimes you can beat the system by clever use of the process." ■